## OCTOBER 5, 1853.

IS THERE A COALITION !- A MALIG-

An apology is, perhaps, due to our readers for writing so frequently on the subject of New York polities; but every one who glances at the press of the country will see that it is the great topic of interest. Local at first, it has at length assumed a general character. It is the great "Aaron's rod that swallows up all other

Every effort that combined malignity and ingenuity can devise is called into requisition to throw the onus of those divisions on the party whose great chief is that pure and able patriot, Daniel S. Dickinson, Unsoundness of the subject of southern institutions is indirectly charged on them, when their record in that re gard is unsullied by a heresy and unstained by a treason. A factious disposition to break up our national democratic organization is unqualifiedly assumed as ground of complaint against them, when they are the very men who all along have maintained the strictest and purest organization. Hostility to the President is alleged against them, when they did all that true democrats could do to elevate him to the high office which he occupies; and who since that time have heartily and undeviatingly sustained his administration

The last and the feeblest charge against them is, that they are seeking to form a coalition with the whigs. Various circumstances are relied on to make this charge good, not one of which is entitled to a feather's weight.

What is the meaning of this last allegation? Does it mean that Mr. Dickinson and those who act with him, are not sound democrats? If so, it is too absurd for notice. Or is it meant that he and his friends are seeking a temporary alliance with whigs, in order to achieve success in the coming contest? If so, there is not one jot or tittle of evidence to prove it. Mere rumors and newspaper squibs are cited. Yet men that the republic can boast of. those very rumors and squibs go no further than to suggest that the whigs have it in contemplation to vote in the coming election with, the national democrats, whose State policy is more suited to their views, than that of the free-soil and Seward parties. A few words will without a feeling of reverence. It was our priviplace this whole matter beyond all cavil.

Does this charge mean that the national democracy of New York have surrendered one single principle? No. Does it mean that they known to the whole country. To us he was intend going over to their old adversaries, the whigs? No. It is not attempted to be shown that they contemplate supporting a whig platform and a whig ticket. They have a platform and a ticket of their own. They were adopted at Syracuse. There is no element of whiggery in their platform. No attempt, either open or nounced that John C. Calhoun was no longer Editors of the Sentinel wish to be understood disguised, was made in their convention to ally among the living, we felt as if some heavy ca- as endorsing the language of the New York themselves with whigs. They acted in good lamity had befallen the country; and the nafaith. They are true, honest, unflinching dem- tion which had never done him justice heard in

If any attempt to effect a union has been made, it has not been made by the democrats. If the whigs agree in the State policy of the old line democracy, and dissent from the State policy of the seceding wing, the free-soilers, it Texas. It gives, in the terse and graphic lan- it applied to the whig press generally the terms is not unlikely that they will support the ticket guage peculiar to its author, a clear exposition that the Times complains of. of the former. By so doing they would no more unwhig themselves than they would by voting with the democrats on a question of adjournment, or on a resolution to appoint a day of thanksgiving.

If the whigs, not from any political sympathy or affiliation with the national democrats-not from any manner of agreement in respect to federal politics-for here they are as far asunder as the poles-but from motives of State policy, choose to vote their ticket, are the latter to drive them off? Are they to say we do not desire vonr help?

If the result which is contemplated should take place, and the national whigs, choosing between what they regard as two evils, should support the true democratic ticket, it will involve no severance of party ties; it will involve no abandonment of party principles. It is in vain for any man or any press to argue to the contrary. As well might the President be charged with whig proclivities because thousands of national whigs preferred him to General Scott. The good sense of the country will not thus be trifled with

To show the impotent malice and the absolute folly of this effort to cast suspicion on that noble band of New York democrats who have always battled for their party and their country. by insinuating or asserting that they are courting alliance with the whigs, it is only necessary to refer to two things.

First. The resolutions introduced into the "old men's Whig General committee of New York." These resolutions distinctly announce while principles. They also contain vehement and violent denunciations of the administration.

Secondly. The resolutions of the national democrats, adopted at Syracuse, contain the very essence, and breathe the very spirit of true national democracy. They also express the utmost devotion to the President, and unbounded confidence in his political integrity.

Then, is it not ridiculous to talk about coalition between the two parties? It is simply absurd.

But this subject presents itself in another as pect. Suppose the democratic party of New York to be divided into two parties, the "freesoilers," and the "national democrats." Suppose the whigs to be divided in a similar manner. Suppose the national whigs to be weaker than their free-soil adversaries, and, consequent ly to have before them the certainty of defeatwould it be wonderful, would it be criminal, if retaining all their whig principles and tenets, they should to strangle that monster free-soilism, vote for the ticket of the national democraey, and that only in a purely State election.

We know nothing of such a plan as that we have just mentioned, and which has met with such prompt and indignant denunciation. There is no evidence whatever of it. We do not believe it is a plan at all. But we take the bull by the horns, and boldly and honestly assert, if there be such a plan, with our understanding of it, there is neither treason nor criminality in and that the quartermaster has received orders to it. They cannot say to men who believe them prepare barranks and subsistence for 10,000 U. S. more honest than their adversaries-you shall troops at Matagorda,

not vote our ticket even in a State election.

These groundless complaints of a coalition ome with a good grace, indeed, from the freesoilers who, in erecting the Buffalo platform, and supporting the nominees of that convention, severed every party tie, repudiated every party principle, and strangled every honest sympathy. To relieve themselves from odium, they attempt to cast it on others, and with characteristic audacity they cite themselves as authority, and rely on testimony that they had fabricated for the occasion. That evidence is inadmissible, and can have no fur-

ther weight with the public than to prove a de- the wishes and interests of those who may beliberate and matured purpose to commit vio-

We publish this morning the celebrated letter which Mr. Calhonn, when Secretary of State, addressed to the late Mr. King, then minister

We have received many communications from the south and west, and some from the north. asking for copies of this letter; and we have thought it best to republish the letter itself, and to ask our readers to give it a candid and attentive perusal.

When Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. King was first published, the temper of the public mind at country, which will give to the words of the great Carolina statesman a fairer consideration than they have hitherto commanded.

In our first issue we mentioned the hostility which England bore to this country; and we specified the means she has employed to make that hostility effective. We also mentioned in our article on "foreign relations," that slavery was one of the principal sources of our great commercial power.

The reader will find that our views in this regard are fully sustained by Mr. Calhoun; and that the whole subject is presented in that close condensed logic which was so eminently characteristic of one of the ablest and pures

We know full well that bitter and violent pre judices exist towards Mr. Calhoun in many quarters of the country. But the knowledge of those things cannot deter us from doing justice to one whose name we never hear mentioned lege to know Mr. Calhoun in our early youth; and from that time to his death. His kindness and frankness and affability to young men is always kind, and frank and affable; and while we differed with some of his views we were alwavs impressed with the upright purity of the statesman and the noble and generous sentiments of the man

When we heard the bells tolling that an those tolling bells a voice that spoke of injustice and ingratitude.

We publish to-day his letter to Mr. King. It vas written when the great question before us, of the motives that actuated England in her crusade against slavery, and of the power we derive from the institution of slavery. It was written eight years ago; but yet its deep philosophy is as applicable now as it was applicable then. We again commend it to our readers, as well because of its powerful sentences as for the reverence we feel for the noble patriot

Calhoun went first; Clay and Webster followed him to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. These are names which no true son of the republic will mention without respect. Peace be to their ashes. They were faithful in their generation; and succeeding generations will do them justice, or be faithless to themselves. The names of the great are a legacy; and their example an inheritance richer than jewels and gold.

THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY has generally welcomed our advent into the editorial family with marked kindness and cordiality. We value, beyond measure, the high complior three deviations from this kindly tone have fallen under our eve. These we will bear withwe have done injustice to none. From our heart we wish that abundant success may crown sion subjects them.

It is pleasant to be on good terms with the

It may seem invidious to distinguish where from expressing to the gentleman who conducts the Richmond Whig, our sense of his liberal and friendly course towards use the best the and friendly course towards ps. He has the good sense to see and the good heart to feel that political differences should not interfere with change of editorial courtesies.

## HON. MIKE WALSH.

We are gratified to learn, by advices from New York, that this gentleman is in a fair way of recovering from his recent accident. It had been feared that his injuries were of a nature so serious as would forbid his attendance at the next meeting of Congress, and we now rejoice, with his numerous friends all over the country, at the prospect of his presence here, vindicating with his eloquence and ability the great cause of the national democracy. The services of such a man could illy be spared at

Ter Late accounts from Towns state that the Mexican troops are thronging the Rio Grande

## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is a generally-conceded democratic doc trine that the general government has no power "to build a road from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific, regardless of the rights and jurisdiction of the States." In this connexion, may

1st. Has the government a right to build the road through a territory for national purpose when national necessities do not demand it?

2d. Has the government a right to build such a road through a territory for local pur poses in advance of the settlement of that ter ritory, and, consequently, without consulting come its inhabitants?

3d. Would it square honestly with the ad mitted doctrines of the democratic party to MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER TO MR. KING. advocate the building of this great road through our territories, upon the plea that it is necessary as a "military defence."

Now, we believe that this road can be built, and will be built, in less time and with more general and universal satisfaction by the cooperation of the States and individuals. The experience derived from the past proves the utter inability and inefficiency of the general government in completing a great work of internal improvement, to say nothing of the danger of exercising that power. The great Cumberland road was for thirty-six years a constant he north was such that it could not command drain upon the treasury, and but little more hat impartial consideration to which it was so than half is finished; and Congress has been. eminently entitled. But now the condition of and is now and will be for years, pressed down things has been altered; and under democratic with all sorts of claims from people along its suspices a sound national feeling pervades the line, and contractors, which, if entertained, would materially diminish our surplus revenue Let the government keep within constitutional limits, and the people will see to take care of

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT which has embark ed with great earnestness, and not less ability in the New York canvass, presents its readers with the following choice extracts from the speeches of some of the free-soil leaders in

The Free-soil Harmonists. "The impudent leaders who have got up a bogu

ticket for the purpose of defeating the regularly nominated true democratic tleket, exhibit a want of principle only peculiar to themselves. "In 1848, among hundreds of like assertions, "In 1848, among hundreds of like assertions,
John Van Buren solemnly declared. If I ever cast
a vote for slavery, may I die forsaken of man, and
accursed by God."

"John Cochrane, the man who now speaks by

authority,' then declared that 'the opposers on the Wilmot proviso should be gibbeted here and mned hereafter.' Martin Grover, on the soft ticket for Attorney eneral, then said, 'If I were asked to endorse th 10th section of the fugitive slave law, under any hocus-pocus operation whatever, I would never consent to it. I had rather associate with a thie

than with a compromise-sustaining dough-face.'
"In 1853, how is it with these self-same political igrates? Why, Van Buren, Cochrane, Grover Cochrane said at Syracuse, that they all came

BOTTHE RICHMOND TIMES calls our atten tion to an article which we copied from the N. Y. National Democrat a few days since, and says, "we are unwilling to believe that the paper."

We assure the Editor of the Times that we would endorse nothing that touched his character or implicated his honor. Editorial courtesy would forbid so wanton and unprovoked an aggression. We but copied an article which con and before the world, was the annexation of tained a specific reference to the Times, whilst

> mes ... With reference to the American Japan expedition, we find the following in the Weser

"It is stated that the Russian government has resolved to resist the attempts of the Americans against Japan, and that the Russian squadron which recently sailed for those seas was intended for that purpose. The Russian government has sent for Professor Siebold, who resides on the bank of the Rhine, to obtain from him every information relative to Japan, and as to the best means to be adopted to defeat the attempts of the United States. M. Sichold is well acquainted with Japan, having resided there many years. The Dutch government is said to be pleased with this determination of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, as the Americans also threaten the Dutch archipelago, and as, moreover, the English press express themselves in favor of the Americans, and have lately begun to throw discredit on the Dutch rule in the East Indies."-N. Y. Herald.

Will there be War in Europe ! There seems to be a settled opinion in this untry that Russia will maintain the stand she has taken, and that the Sultan being unable to restrain the enthusiasm of his infidel subjects. the Turks will precipitate a war. We do not ments that have literally been showered on us. We are gratified to be able to say that but two yet ripe enough to fall into the mouth of Russia. and too many other hungry mouths are opened for the same delicate morsel. The Emperor may refuse to accept the Sultan's modifications out complaint. Yet we are not conscious of of the Vienna note, but still these will remain a having failed in courtesy towards any of our hundred ways for wily European diplomacy to brethren of the Press. We are certain that wriggle itself out of the entanglement. Our London papers are to the 16th ult., but the Times of the 17th, as we learn by telegraph heart we wish that abundant success may crown from London to Liverpoot, asserted there was their labors and reward the hourly sacrifices of no reason to doubt that Turkey would in subpleasure and of feeling to which their profes. stance yet accept the note as originally drawn up at Vienna, by the representatives of the four great powers. There is always an "if" or a It is pleasant to be on good terms with the but for these representatives to use as a knot hole, through which to creep. It is not the see in them the evidences of fellowship and good feeling.

Interest of any European power—Russia included—to go to war; either of them would gain a loss by the experiment. Peace is their It may seem invidious to distinguish where policy; war their ruin, and the unchainer of all have been so kind, but we cannot forbear all the democratic hopes and regulation aspira-Mazzini, and the other leaders in the cause of man's emancipation to re-appear on the stage of action. The touch of the Cossack may set private friendship or arrest a pleasant inter. Europe in a blaze, but though the names will arise, the spirit of democracy, soaring aloft over the funeral pyre of despotism. Neither of the neg creat powers of Europe in our opinion dare co to war at present, and there are potent reasons to keep them of the same mind for a

long time to co Fine Horses. The Pittsburg papers say that among all the horses at the Pennsylvania fair the span exhibited by Mr. J. Morgan, of Washington county, was the first. In build, size, and movements, they were certainly the best nags on the ground. They drew the second premium; they hould have had the first and no mistake

Extraordinary Eel.-A son of Mr. James Co. ert, about 12 years of age, caught in the Dela are river, on Saturday last, an eel measuring it length three feet three inches, nine inches in cir cumference, and weighing six pounds. The little fellow had quite a fight with his celship before he succeeded in capturing him .- Trenton Gazette

More Strong Minded Women,-Four young girls were arrested on Saturday, stealing dry goods from a store on Columbia st. They were sent to the Penitentiary for 60 days.—N. Y. Sun, MR. CALHOUN TO MR. KING

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 12, 1844. Sir: I have laid your despatch No. 1 before the President, who instructs me to make known to you that he has read it with much pleasure especially the portion which relates to you cordial reception by the King, and his assu ance of friendly feelings towards the United States. The President in particular highly appreciates the declaration of the King, that i o event would any steps be taken by his gov ernment in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint. It was the more gratifying from the fact that our previous information was calculated to make the impression that the govern ment of France was prepared to unite with Great Britain in a joint protest against the annexation of Texas, and a joint effort to induce ner government to withdraw the proposition t annex, on condition that Mexico should be made to acknowledge her independence. He is happy to infer from your despatch that information, as far as it relates to France, is, in all probability, without foundation. did not go further than you ought in assuring the King that the object of annexation would be pursued with unabated vigor, and in giving your opinion that a decided majority American people were in its favor, and that t would certainly be annexed at no distant day. I feel confident that your anticipation will be fully realized at no distant period. Every day will tend to weaken that combination of po-litical causes which led to the opposition of the

You were right in making the distinction between the interest of France and England in reference to Texas-or rather, I would say, the apparent interests of the two countries. France cannot possibly have any other than commercial interest in desiring to see her preserve her separate independence; while it is certain that England looks beyond, to political interests, to which she apparently attaches much importance. But, in our opinion, the interest of both against the measure is more apparent than real; and that neither France, England, nor even Mexico herself, has any in opposition to when the subject is fairly viewed and considered in its whole extent and in all its bearings. Thus viewed and considered, and assuming that peace, the extension of commerce, and se curity, are objects of primary policy with them it may, as it seems to me, be readily shown that the policy on the part of those powers which would acquiesce in a measure so strongly de sired by both the United States and Texas, for their mutual welfare and safety, as the annexa tion of the latter to the former, would be far more promotive of these great objects than that which would attempt to resist it.

measure, and to strengthen the conviction that

it was not only expedient, but just and neces

It is impossible to east a look at the map of the United States and Texas, and to note the long, artificial, and inconvenient line which di vides them, and then to take into consideration the extraordinary increase of population and growth of the former, and the source from which the latter must derive its inhabitants, institutions, and laws, without coming to the con clusion that it is their destiny to be united, and of course, that annexation is merely a question of time and mode. Thus regarded, the question to be decided would seem to be, whether it would not be better to permit it to be done now with the mutual consent of both parties, and the acquiescence of these powers than to attempt to resist and defeat it. If the former course be adopted, the certain fruits would be the presen vation of peace, great extension of comm by the rapid settlement and improvement of Texas, and increased security, especially to Mexico. The last, in reference to Mexico, may be doubted: but I hold it not less clear than the other two.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that

this government has any hostile feelings towards Mexico, or any disposition to aggrandize itself at her expense. The fact is the very re-

It wishes her well, and desires to see her se tled down in peace and security; and is pre-pared, in the event of the annexation of Texas, if not forced into conflict with her, to propose to settle with her the question of boundary, and all others growing out of the annexation, on clearly marked the boundary between her and Texas by natural limits too strong to be mis-There are few countries whose limits are so distinctly marked; and it would be our desire, if Texas should be united to us, to see them firmly established, as the most certain means of establishing permanent peace between the two countries, and strengthening and ce-menting their friendship. Such would be the certain consequence of permitting the annexation to take place now, with the acquiescence of Mexico; but very different would be the case if it should be attempted to resist and defeat it whether the attempt should be successful for the present or not. Any attempt of the kind would, not improbably, lead to a conflict be-tween us and Mexico, and involve consequences, in reference to her and the general peace, long to be deplored on all sides, and difficult to b repaired. But should that not be the case, and the interference of another power defeat the annexation for the present, without the interrup-tion of peace, it would but postpone the conflict, and render it more fierce and bloody whenever it might occur. Its defeat would be attributed to enmity and ambition on the part of tha power by whose interference it was occasioned. and excite deep jealousy and resentment on th part of our people, who would be ready to seize the first favorable opportunity to effect by force, what was prevented from being done peaceably by mutual consent. It is not difficult to see how greatly such a conflict, come when might, would endanger the general peace, and how much Mexico might be the loser by it.

In the mean time, the condition of Texas uld be rendered uncortain, her settlement and prosperity in consequence retarded, and her commerce crippled, while the general peace would be rendered much more insecure. It could not but greatly affect us. If the annexation of Texas should be permitted to take place peaceably now, (as it would, without the interference of other powers,) the energies of our people would, for a long time to come, be directed to the peaceable pursuits of redeeming and bringing within the pale of cultivation, in provements, and eivilization, that large portion f the continent lying between Mexico side, and the British possessions on the other, which is now, with little exception, a wilderness with a sparse population, consisting, for the most part, of wandering Indian tribes.

It is our destiny to occupy that vast region to intersect it with roads and canals; to fill i with cities, towns, villages, and farms; to extend over it our religion, customs, constitution and laws; and to present it as a peaceful and splendid addition to the domains of commerce and civilization. It is our policy to increase by growing and spreading out into unoccupied regions, assimilating all we incorporate: in word, to increase by accretion, and not, through conquest, by the addition of masses held tobe more unsuited to the latter process, or better adapted to the former, than our admirable federal system. If it should not be resisted in its course, it will probably fulfil its destiny without disturbing our neighbors, or putting in jeopardy the general peace; but if it be opposed by foreign interference, a new direction would be given to our energy, much less favorable to harmony with our neighbors, and to the general peace of the world

The change would be undesirable to us, and nuch less in accordance with what I have assumed to be primary objects of policy on the part of France, England and Mexico.

But, to descend to particulars: it is certain that while England, like France, desires the independence of Texas, with the view to com-mercial connexions, it is not less so, that one

of the leading motives of England for desiring it, is the hope that, through her diplomacy and influence, negro slavery may be abolished there, and ultimately, by consequence, in the United States, and throughout the whole of this conti-nent. That its ultimate abolition throughout the entire continent is an object ardently desired by her, we have decisive proof in the de-claration of the Earl of Aberdeen delivered to this department, and of which you will find a copy among the documents transmitted to Congress with the Texan treaty. That she desires its abolition in Texas, and has used her influence and diplomacy to effect it there, the same document, with the correspondence of this department with Mr. Pakenham, also to be found among the documents, furnishes proof not less conclusive. That one of the objects of abolishing it there is to facilitate its abolition in the United States, and throughout the continent, is manifest from the declaration of the abolition party and societies, both in this country and in England. In fact, there is good reason to believe that the scheme of abolishing it in Texas, with the view to its abolition in the United States and over the continent, originated with the prominent members of the par-ty in the United States; and was first broach-ed by them in the (so called) World's Convention, held in London in the year 1840, and through its agency brought to the notice of the

Now, I hold, not only that France can have no interest in the consummation of this grand scheme, which England hopes to accomplish through Texas, if she can defeat the annexation; but that her interest, and those of all the continental powers of Europe, are di-

rectly and deeply opposed to it.

It is too late in the day to contend that he manity or philanthropy is the great object of the policy of England in attempting to abolish African slavery on this continent. I do not question but humanity may have been one of her leading motives for the abolition of the African slave-trade, and that it may have had a considerable influence in abolishing slavery in her West India possessions-aided, indeed by the fallacious calculation that the he negroes would be at least as profitable, i not more so, in consequence of the measure. She acted on the principle that tropical prolucts can be produced cheaper by free African labor and East India labor, than by slave labor. She knew full well the value of such products to her commerce, navigation, navy, manufactures, revenue, and power. She was not ig-norant that the support and the maintenance of her political preponderance depended on her tropical possessions, and had no intention of diminishing their productiveness, nor any an-ticipation that such would be the effect, when the scheme of abolishing slavery in her colo nial possessions was adopted. On the contrary she calculated to combine philanthropy with profit and power, as is not unusual with fanaticism. Experience has convinced her of the fallacy of her calculations. She has failed in all her objects. The labor of her negroes has proved far less productive, without affording he consolation of having improved their con-The experiment has turned out to be a cos

v one. She expended nearly one hundred milions of dollars in indemnifying the owners of he emancipated slaves. It is estimated that the increased price paid since, by the people of Great Britain, for sugar and other tropical productions, in consequence of the measure, is equal to half that sum; and that twice that amount has been expended in the suppression of the slave trade; making, together, two hun-dred and fifty millions of dollars as the cost of the experiment. Instead of realizing her tope, the result has been a sad disappointment Her tropical products have fallen off to a vast amount. Instead of supplying her own wants and those of nearly all Europe with them, as ormerly, she has now, in some of the most important articles, scarcely enough to supply her own. What is worse, her own colonies are actually consuming sugar produced by slave labor, brought direct to England, or refined in bond, and experted and sold in her colonies as cheap or cheaper than they can be produced here: while the slave trade, instead of diminish iug, has been in fact carried on to a greater extent than ever. So disastrous has been the result, that her fixed capital vested in tropical possessions, estimated at the value of nearly five undred millions of dollars, on the brink of ruin.

But this is not the worst. While this costly scheme has had such ruinous effects on the tropical productions of Great Britain, it has powerful stimulus, followed by a corresponding increase of products, to those countries which have had the good sense to shun her example. There has been vested, it is esimated by them, in the production of tropical products, since 1808, in fixed capital, nearly \$4,000,000,000, wholly dependent on slave labor. in the same period, the value of their products has been estimated to have risen from about \$72,000,000 annually, to nearly \$220,000,000 while the whole of the fixed capital of Great Britain, vested in cultivating tropical products both in the East and West Indies, is estimated at only about \$830,000,000, and the value of the products annually at about \$50,000,000. To present a still more striking view of three articles of ropical products, (sugar, coffee, and cotton,) the Eritish possessions, including the West and East Indies, and Mauritius, produced, in 1842, of sugar only 3,993,771 pounds, while Cuba, Brazil, and the United States, excluding other countries having tropical possessions, produced 9,600,000 pounds; of coffee, the British pos-sessions produced only 27,393,003, while Cuha and Brazil produced 201,590,125 pounds; and of cotton, the British possessions, including shipments to China, only 137,443,446 pounds, while the United States alone produced 790, 179,275 pounds.

drawn from a British periodical of high standing and authority,\* and are believed to be en-titled to credit,

This vast increase of the capital and produ tion on the part of those nations, who have continued their former policy towards the negro race, compared with that of Great Britain ndicates a corresponding relative increase of the means of commerce, navigation, manufac tures, wealth, and power. It is no longer a question of doubt, that the great source of the vealth, prosperity and power of the more civilized nations of the temperate zone, (especially Europe, where the arts have made the greatest advance,) depends, in a great degree, on the exchange of their products with those of the tropical regions. So great has been the advance made in the arts, both chemical and me chanical, within the few last generations, that all the old civilized nations can, with small part of their labor and capital, supply their respective wants; which tends to limit within narrow bounds the amount of the com merce between them, and forces them all to seek for markets in the tropical regions, and the more newly settled portions of the globe. Those who can best succeed in commanding hose markets, have the best prospect of out stripping the others in the career of

navigation, manufactures. wealth, and power. This is seen and felt by British statesmen and has opened their eyes to the errors which they have committed. The question now with them is, how shall it be counteracted? What has been done cannot be undone. The question is, by what means can Great Britain re gain and keep a superiority in tropical cultiva-tion, commerce, and influence? Or, shall that be abandoned, and other nations be suffered to acquire the supremacy, even to the extent of supplying British markets, to the destrucduction? These are the questions which how profoundly occupy the attention of her states-men, and have the greatest influence over her

In order to regain her superiority, she not \* Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1844.

pacity to produce tropical productions, but to monopolizing power for their supply? not better that they should receive them have so far outstripped her in consequence of her error. In pursuit of the former, she has cast her eyes to her East India possessions—to central and eastern Africa-with the view of establishing colonies there, and even to restore, substantially, the slave trade itself, under the specious name of transporting free laborers from Africa to her West India possessions, in order, if possible, to compete successfully with those who have refused to follow her suicidal policy. But these all afford but uncertain and distant hopes of recovering her lost superiority. Her main reliance is on the other alternative to cripple or destroy the productions of her successful rivals. There is but one way by which it can be done, and that is by abolishing African slavery throughout this continent; and that she openly avows to be the constant object of her policy and exertions. It matters not how, or from what motive, it may be done -whether it be by diplomacy, influence, or force; by secret or open means; and whether to manner, means, or motive. The thing itself, should it be accomplished, would put down all rivalry, and give her the undisputed supremacy in supplying her own wants and those of the rest of the world; and thereby more than fully retrieve what she has lost by her errors. It would give her the monopoly of tropical pro-

luctions, which I shall next proceed to show.

What would be the consequence if this object of her unceasing solicitude and exertions should be effected by the abolition of negro slavery throughout this continent, some idea may formed from the immense diminution of productions, as has been shown, which has fol lowed abolition in her West India possessions But, as great as that has been, it is nothing compared to what would be the effect if she should succeed in abolishing slavery in the United States, Cuba, Brazil, and throughout this continent. The experiment in her own colonies was made under the most favorable circumstances. It was brought about gradually and peaceably, by the steady and firm opera tion of the parent country, armed with plete power to prevent or crush at once all in surrectionary movements on the part of the ne groes, and able and disposed to maintain to th ull the political and social ascendency of the former masters over their former slaves. It is not at all wonderful that the change of the relations of master and slave took place, under such circumstances, without violence and bloodshed, and that order and peace should have been since preserved. Very different would b the result of abolition, should it be effected by her influence and exertions in the possess of other countries on this continentcially in the United States, Cuba, and Brazil the great cultivators of the principal tropica products of America. To form a correct con ception of what would be the result with them we must look, not to Jamaica, but to St. Do mingo, for example. The change would be followed by unforgiving hate between the two races, and end in a bloody and deadly struggle between them for the superiority. One or th other would have to be subjugated, extirpated. or expelled; and desolation would overspread their territories, as in St. Domingo, from which it would take centuries to recover. The end would be, that the superiority in cultivating the great tropical staples would be transferred from

nem to the British tropical possessions. They are of vast extent, and those beyon the Cape of Good Hope possessed of an unlimited amount of labor, standing ready, by the aid of British capital, to supply the deficit which would be occasioned by destroying the tropical productions of the United States, Cuba, Brazil and other countries cultivated by slave labo on this continent, so soon as the increased price consequence, would yield a profit. It is the competition of that labor successful keeps the prices of the great tropical staples so ow, as to prevent their cultivation with profit in the possessions of Great Britain, by what she is pleased to call free labor. If she can destroy its competition, she would have a monopoly in those productions. She has all the means of furnishing an unlimited supply; vast and fertile possessions in both Indies, mand of capital and labor, and ample power to suppress disturbances, and preserve order throughout her wide domains.

It is unquestionable, that she regards the al olition of slavery in Texas as a most important step towards this great object of policy, so much the defeat of the annexation of Texas to our Union as indispensable to the abolition of sla very there. She is too sagacious not to see what a fatal blow it would give to slavery in the United States, and how certainly its abo tion with us would abolish it over the whole continent, and thereby give her a monopoly in e productions of the great tropical staples and the command of the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of the world, with an estab lished naval ascendency and political prepon derance. To this continent the blow would be calamitous beyond description. It would de stroy, in a great measure, the cultivation and production of the great tropical staples, amounting annually in value to nearly \$300,000,000fund which stimulates and upholds almost every other branch of its industry, commerce navigation and manufactures. The whole, by their joint influence, are rapidly spreading population, wealth, improvement and civiliza over the whole continent, and vivifying, by their overflow, the industry of Europe; thereby increasing its population, wealth, and advance

ment in the arts, in power, and in civilization. Such must be the result, should Great Brit ain succeed in accomplishing the constant object of her desire and exertions-the aboli tion of negro slavery over this continent: and towards the effecting of which, she regards the defeat of the annexation of Texas to our Union so important. Can it be possible that govern ments so enlightened and sagacious as those of France and the other great continental powers. can be so blinded by the plea of philanthropy as not to see what must inevitably follow, her motive what it may, should she succeed it her object? It is little short of mockery to talk of philanthropy, with the examples before us of the effects of abolishing negro slavery in her own colonies, in St. Domingo, and the northern States of our Union, where statistical facts, not to be shaken, prove that the freed negro, after the experience of sixty years, is in a far worse condition than in the other States, where he has been left in his former condition. No: the effect of what is called abolition, where the number is few, is not to raise the inferior race to the condition of freemen, but to deprive th negro of the guardian care of his owner, subject to all the depression and oppression beonging to his inferior condition. But, on the hand, where the number is great, and proportion to the whole popula be still worse. It would be to bears a large proportion to the whole tion, it would substitute for the existing relation a deadly strife between the two races, to end in the sub jection, expulsion, or extirpation of one or the other: and such would be the case over the greater part of this continent where negro slavery exists. It would not end there; but would in all probability extend, by its example, the war of races over all South America acluding Mexico, and extending to the Indian well as to the African race, and make th whole one scene of blood and devastation,

Dismissing, then, the stale and unfounded plea of philanthropy, can it be that France and e other great continental powers-seeing what must be the result of the policy, for th accomplishment of which England is con stantly exerting herself, and that the defeat of the anexation of Texas is so important towards consummation—are prepared to back or untenance her in her efforts to effect either? What possible motives can they have to favor her cherished policy? Is it not better for them that they should be supplied with tropical products in exchange for their labor, from the United States, Brazil, Cuba, and this continent

only seeks to revive and increase her own ca- generally, than to be dependent on one great low prices which competition, cheaper means of production, and nearness of market, would furnish them by the former, than to give the high prices which monopoly, dear labor, and great distance from market would impose? Is it not better that their labor should be exchanged with a new continent, rapidly increas ing in population and the capacity for consuming, and which would furnish, in the course of few generations, a market nearer to them and of almost unlimited extent, for the products of their industry and arts, than with old and distant regions, whose population has long since reached its growth?

The above contains those enlarged views of policy which, it seems to me, an enlightened European statesman ought to take, in making up his opinion on the subject of the annexation of Texas, and the grounds, as it may be in-ferred, on which England vainly opposes it. They containly involve considerations of the They certainly involve considerations of the deepest importance, and demanding the greatest attention. Viewed in connexion with them. the question of annexation becomes one of the first magnitude, not only to Texas and the Uni ted States, but to this continent and Europe. They are presented that you may use them on all suitable occasions, where you think they occasions, where you think they may be with effect; in your correspondence where it can be done with propriety or otherwise. The President relies with confidence on your sagacity, prudence, and zeal. Your mission is one of the first magnitude at all times, but especially now; and he feels assured nothing will be left undone on your part to do jus-tice to the country and the government in reference to this great measure.

I have said nothing as to our right of treat-ing with Texas, without consulting Mexico. You so fully understand the grounds on which we rest our right, and are so familiar with all the facts necessary to maintain them, that it was not thought necessary to add anything in reference to it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ervant,
J. C. CALHOUN.
WILLIAM R. KING, Esq., &c.

From Mackellar's "Droppings from the Heart." Let's Sit Down and Talk Together.

Let's sit down and talk together Of the things of olden day, When we, like lambkins loosed from tether, Gayly tripp'd along the way. Time has touch'd us both with lightness, Leaving furrows here and there, And tinging with peculiar brightness Silvery threads among our hair.

Let's sit down and talk together; Many years away have passed, And fair and foul has been the weather Since we saw each other last. Many whom we loved are living a better world than this; And some among us still are giving Toil and thought for present bliss

Let's sit down and talk together; Though the flowers of youth are dead. The ferns still grow among the heather, And for us their fragrance shed. Life has thousand blessings in it Even for the aged man; And Gop has hid in every minute Something we may wisely scar

Let's sit down and talk together; Boys we were,—we now are men; We meet awhile, but know not whether We shall meet to talk again. We shall meet to talk again,
Parting time has come: how fleetly
Speed the moments when their wings
Are fann'd by breathings issuing sweetly
From a tongue that never stings!

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OUR HOUSE. BY CHARLES G. THOMPSON. THIRTEENTH STREET, RICHMOND VA

CUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.-I offer SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.—I offer to the public one of the best cooking ranges ever used. It is known by the name of Rand & Hayes's Elevated Tubular Oven Range. The oven being clevated always ensures a good draught, and bakes at the bottom without trouble. All the boilers being set immediately over the fire ensures the boiling. The arrangement for roasting and boiling is also very complete. In addition to the cooking arrangements, it is made to answer the purposes of a hot air furnace, affording sufficient heat to warm a room 18 or 20 feet square in coldest weather. Several of these ranges have been est weather. Several of these ranges have been put up here, and can be seen in operation if de-sired. Allthe above ranges are warranted. W. H. HARROVER,

Opposite Patriotic Bank. I have also a new Cooking Stove, to be used with either wood or coal, to which I wish to call particular attention. Its superior baking and roasting arrangements are such that it makes it the best cooking stove in market.

W. H. H. (m) Sep 21-eod2w

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His stock at present consists, in part of—
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Table Ornaments and Fancy Articles generally, altogether forming the largest and cheapest assortment of House-Furnishing Goods ever offered for sale in this city. C. W. BOTELER.

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